TAFT CHALLENGES BOTH HIS RIVALS

Demands Their Remedies for Conditions They Decry.

VOTES ARE NOT BREAD

Referendums Do Not Pay Rent or Furnish Houses. He Says.

A LEANING TO SOCIALISM

Moving Pictures in White House for First Time Record Notification Ceremony.

Washington, Aug. 1.- In formally accepting the nomination of the Chicago convention to-day President Taft delivered an address outlining the issues of the cam-

He declared that the preservation of the constitution and the maintenance of an independent judiciary constitute the supreme issue in the contest. The President asserted that both Roosevelt and Wil son are headed straight toward socialism

now acquiescent in any plan which I give them scope for legitimate ex-

The Duty of Government.

PRESIDENT TAFT AND THE NOTIFICATION COMMITTEE



honor and credit. It fought the Spanish war and successfully solved the new problems of our island possessions. It met the incidental evils of the enormous trade expansion and extended combinations of capital from 1897 until now by a successful crusade against the attempt of concentrated wealth to control the country's politics and its trade. It enacted regulatory legislation to make the railroads the servants and not the master of the court more opportunity to speed the remaining causes. The last Congress codified the Federal Court provisions, and we may look for, and should visions, and we may look for, and should visions, and we may look for, and should visions, and we may look for, and should visions. railroads the servants and not the masters of the people. It has enforced the visions, and we may look for, and should insist upon, a reform in the law procedure so as to promote despatch of business and

hich We have adopted in this administra-ex-tion, after very considerable opposition, pansion and assure them immunity from the postal savings banks, which work directly in the promotion of thrift among the

tion sought to force the party to violate a valuable and time honored national that the honored area of the party of the questions of the question of proposal that due to the question of proposal that the question of question of the question of question of question of question of question of a generation, will do much to divide up such large fortunes. It is far better to await the diminution of this evil by natural causes than to attempt what would soon take on the aspect of confiscation or to abolish the principle and institution of private property and to change to socialism. Socialism involves the taking away of the motive for acquisition, saving, energy and enterprise and a futile attempt by committees to apportion the rewards due for productive labor. It means stagby committees to apportion the rewards due for productive labor. It means stagnation and retrogression. It destroys the mainspring of human action that has car-

ed the worl! on and upward for 2,000

The Day of inversage in the local control of the possible of the possible of control of the possible of control of the possible of the possible of control of the possible of the years. Wilson and Roosevelt.

enterprise, attention to duty, hard work, thrift, providence, restraint of appetite and of passions will continue to have their reward under our present system, and that laziness, lack of attention, lack of indus-try, the yielding to appetite and passion, I do not say that the two gentlemen carelessness, dishonesty and disloyalty

troops in Texas, and holding maneuvres there, had a good and direct effect and, as our Ambassador and consuls report, secured much increased respect for Am lean and foreign property in the disturb-ances that followed. Similar questions have arisen in Cuba, but we have been unable to avoid intervention, and encourage that young republic by sug-

gestion and advice. I am glad to believe that we have had peace in the Central American re-es because of our attention to their needs and our activity in mediating be those republics.

He then spoke of the navy, the Philip-ines and our foreign trade and said of the Dingley tariff law:

cient to save the producer from foreign competition which would make the continuance of his business impossible. In the making of the Payne bill Congress did not have the advantage of the report of the Tariff Board showing the exact facts. If it had, the bill would have been constructed on a better basis, but we now have had the Tariff Board working and it has made a report on the production of have had the Tariff Board working and it has made a report on the production of wool and the manufacture of woolens in this country and in all the countries abroad, and has given the same data as to the manufacture of cotton. If the Republican party had control of the House of Representatives, there would be no difficulty now in passing a woollen bill such indeed as has been proposed by the Republicans in the House, reducing the duty on wool and on woollens to such a degree on wool and on woollens to such a degree as not to include more than enough to enable the wool industry and the woollen enable the wool industry and the woollen industry to live and produce a reasonable profit. The same thing is true with respect to the cotton industry. On the other hand, our opponents, the Democrats, have presented to me for my signature a woollen bill and a cotton bill, both of which if allowed to become a law, as the reports of the Tariff Board show, would have made such a radical cut in the rates on many woollen and cotton manufactures. on many woollen and cotton manufactures on many woollen and cotton manufactures as seriously to interfere with those industries in this country. This would have forced a transfer of the manufacture to England and Germany and other foreign countries.

If the result of the election were to

If the result of the election were to put the Democrats completely in control of all branches of the Government, then we may look for the reduction of duties upon all those articles the manufacture of which need protection, and may anticipate a serious injury to a large part of our manufacturing industry. We would not have to wait for actual legislation on the subject; the very prospect of Democratic success when its policy toward our great protected industries became understood would postpone indefinitely the coming of prosperity and tend to give us a recurrence of the hard times that we had in the decade between 1890 and 1897.

High Cost of Living and Payme Law. High Cost of Living and Payne Law.

an act is not an easy one to draw in de-tail, but its general outlines are clearly defined by the two objects of such a law. One is to secure for the public, through competent Government agency such a close supervision and regulation of the business transactions of the corporation as to preclude a violation of the antitrust and other laws to which the business of the corporation must square, and the other is to furnish to business, thus incorporated and lawfully conducted, the protection and security which it must enjoy under such a Federal charter. With defined by the two objects of such a law the other is to furnish to business, thus in-corporated and lawfully conducted, the protection and security which it must en-joy under such a Federal charter. With the faculties conferred by such a charter, corporations could do business in all the States without complying with conflict-ing exactions of State Legislatures, and could be sure of uniform taxation, namely, uniform with that imposed by the on State corporations in the same busi-

Opposed to Drastic Amendments. I am not in sympathy with the purpose to make the anti-trust is more drastic by such a provision as is proposed by the Democratic majority of the investigat. ing committee of the House, for imposing a rule as to burden of proof upon defend-ants under anti-trust prosecutions differ-

ent from that which defendants in other prosecutions enjoy. The Trust Cases.

It is the custom of those who find it to their political interest to do so snee at, as innocuous, the decrees against the American Tobacco Company and against the Standard Oil Company, and the Ad-

BATTLESHIP CAUCUS TO BE HELD TUESDAY

Democrats Will Decide on Naval Programme and Change Former Action.

FEAR CAMPAIGN ISSUE

Sulzer Will Keep Up His Fight for Two Dreadnoughts Every Year.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 .- A caucus of the House Democrats to consider the naval extension programme will be held next Tuesday.

A tentative agreement has been reached whereby the former caucus action against battleships will be reversed. The indications are that a resolution will be adopted providing for the incorporation in this year's naval bill of an authorization for

President Taft's acceptance speech,

in which he advocated the construction

According to Commander Terhine of the United States gunboat Annapolis, the Government is suffering from lack of munitions of war. The Annapolis is now on her way from San Juan del Sur to Corinto. It is likely that she will return

WHY CHINA ISN'T RECOGNIZED.

Republic Must First Show Is It is Firmly Established.

WASSINGTON, Aug. 1.—Reasons for the withholding of recognition of the Chines Republic were discussed by Secretary Knot and Representative Suizer to-day. Following this conference it was made clear at the Department that the Chinese Republic will not be recognized by the United States Government until the new government has demonstrated that it is established a a sound basis and competent to fulfil all the obligations of a sovereign Power. Inasmuch as the United States has been

from the first most insistent in urging a policy of concerted action by all the Pow-ers toward China since her troubles began a year ago it was pointed out that this Government naturally will act in harmony with the other nations in granting recogni-tion to the new republic.

UNCLE SAM SELIS CRUISER Venezuela Buys Isla de Cuba, Cap-

tured From Spain at Manila.

WASHINGTON, August 1 .- The Navy De partment has sold to the Government of Venezuela the cruiser Isla de Caba, tured from the Spanish at Manila in The price was \$57,250. Negotiations the sale were conducted by Minister I of the Venezuelan Legation in this cit. The Isla de Cuba was built at Armstrin England, for Spain in 1886. She price to be one of the few mayl vessels can't from Spain of which the United State able to make some use and served auxiliary for several years. The Is Cuba is at the Charleston navy yand overhauled at the expense of Venezueland. Venezuela the cruiser Isla de Cuba, cat

4,113 Negroes Employed in Nav

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 .- Figures of at the Navy Department show that the are 4.113 negroes in the navy and emp of the Department elsewhere.



